



Monitoring Accreting Pulsars with Fermi GBM

Colleen A. Wilson-Hodge (NASA/MSFC),
M.H. Finger (USRA), P.Jenke (UAH)

Outline

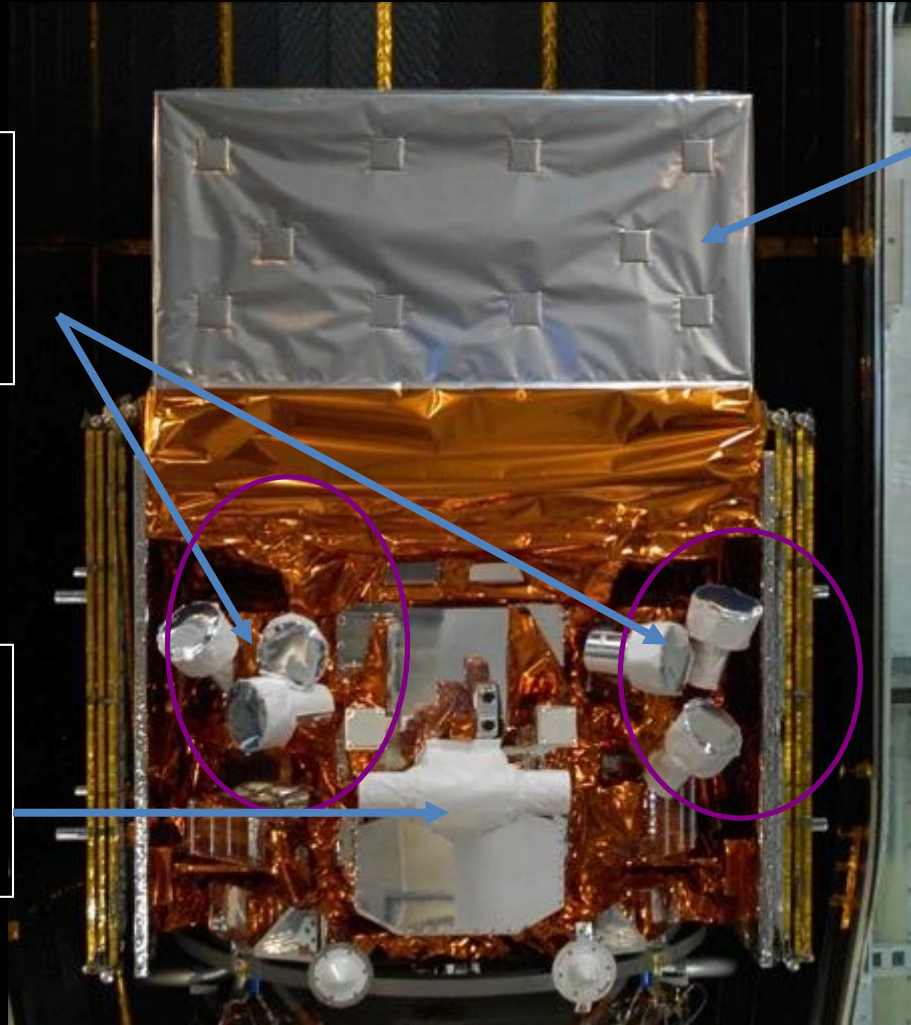
- Introduction
 - Fermi GBM
 - Techniques
- Sources
 - XTE J1946+274
 - EXO 2030+375
 - V0332+53
- Summary and Conclusions

Fermi Gamma Ray Burst Monitor (GBM)

GBM NaI
Detectors (12)
8 keV – 1 MeV

GBM BGO
Detectors (2)
150keV – 40 MeV

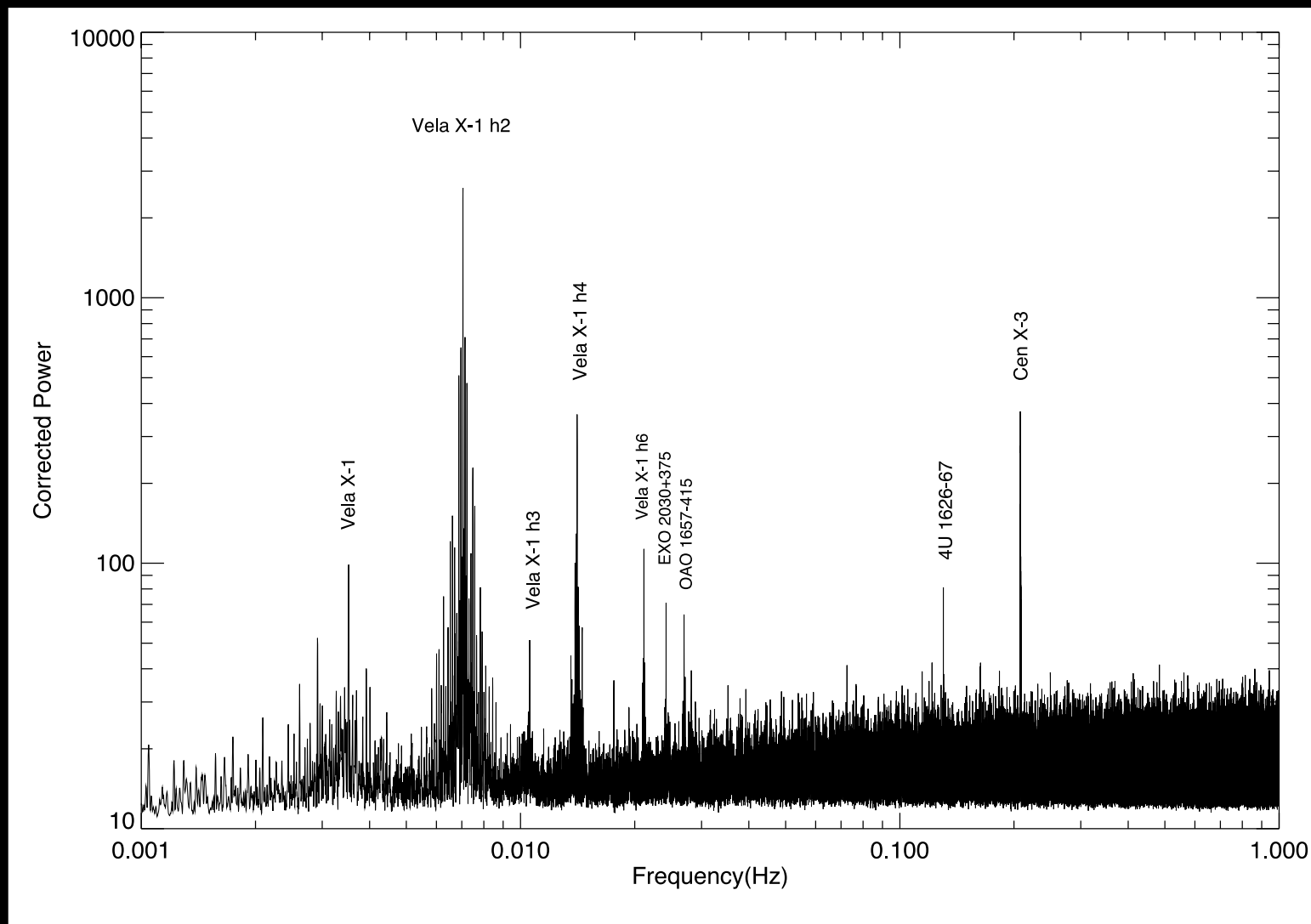
LAT



GBM Pulse Searches

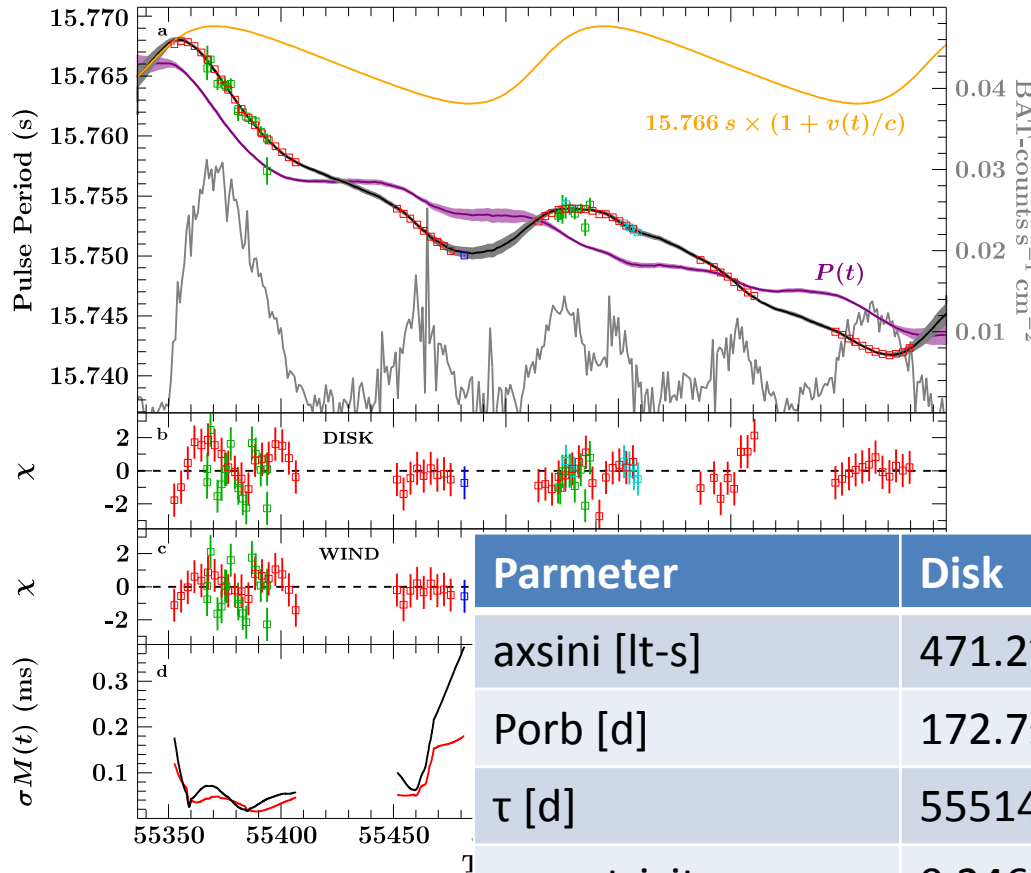
- Daily Blind Search
 - 24 source directions equally spaced on the galactic plane.
 - Each direction - FFT based search from 1 mHz to 2 Hz.
- Source Specific Searches.
 - Small ranges of frequency and frequency derivative
 - Phase shifting and summing pulse profiles from short intervals of data
 - Barycentered and possibly orbitally corrected times.
 - Typical exposure times are ~ 40 ks/day.
- Detections:
 - 8 of 8 monitored persistent sources
 - 26 of 29 monitored transients

Blind Pulse Search



Blind pulse search in 20-50 keV band, for 2010 January 8.

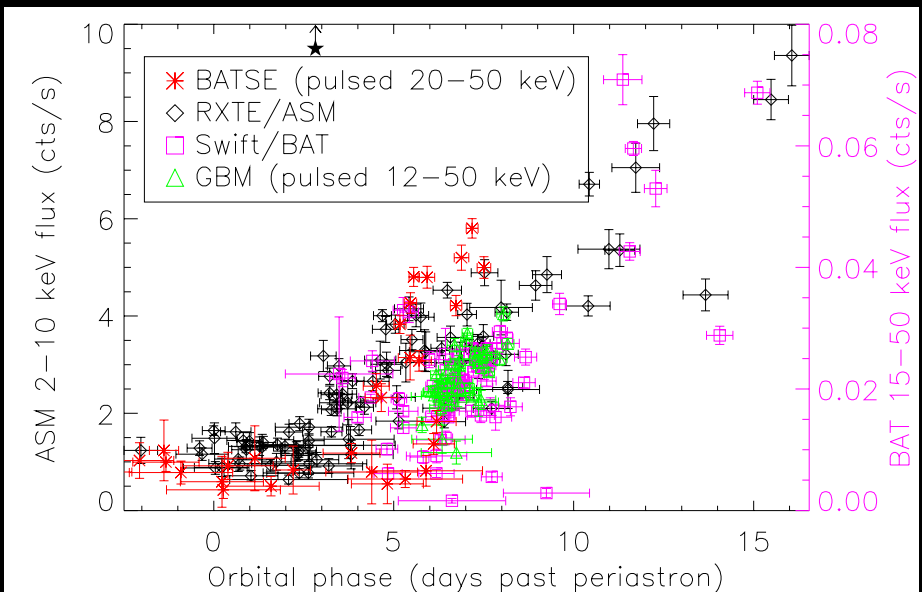
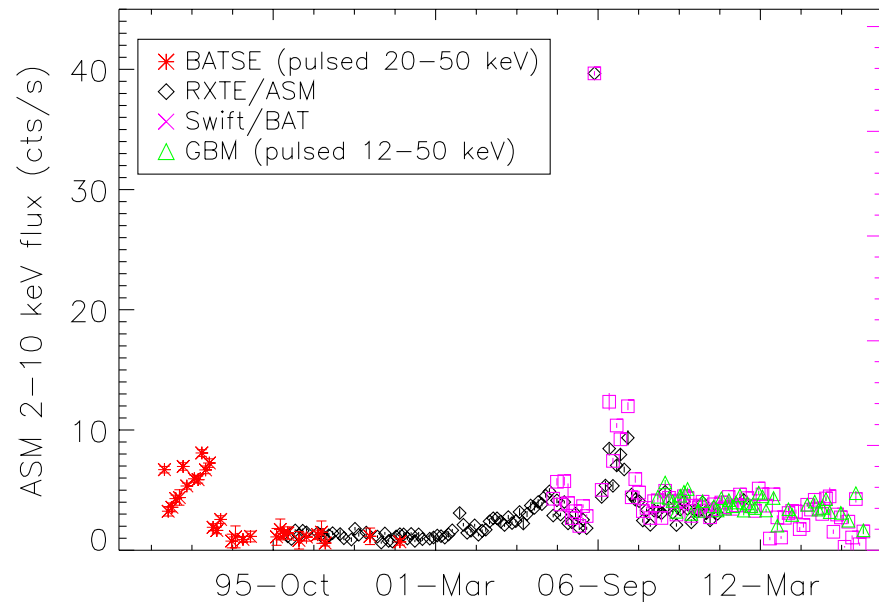
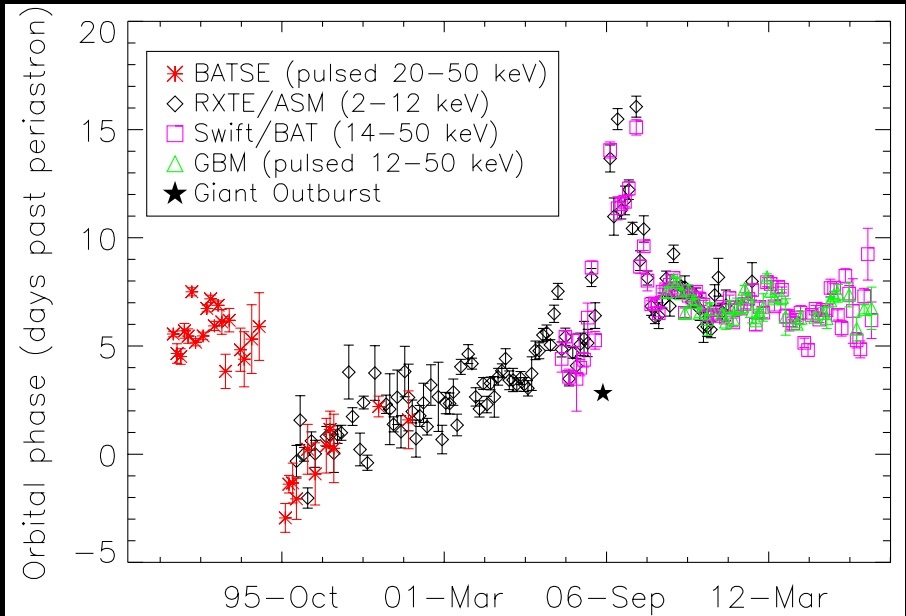
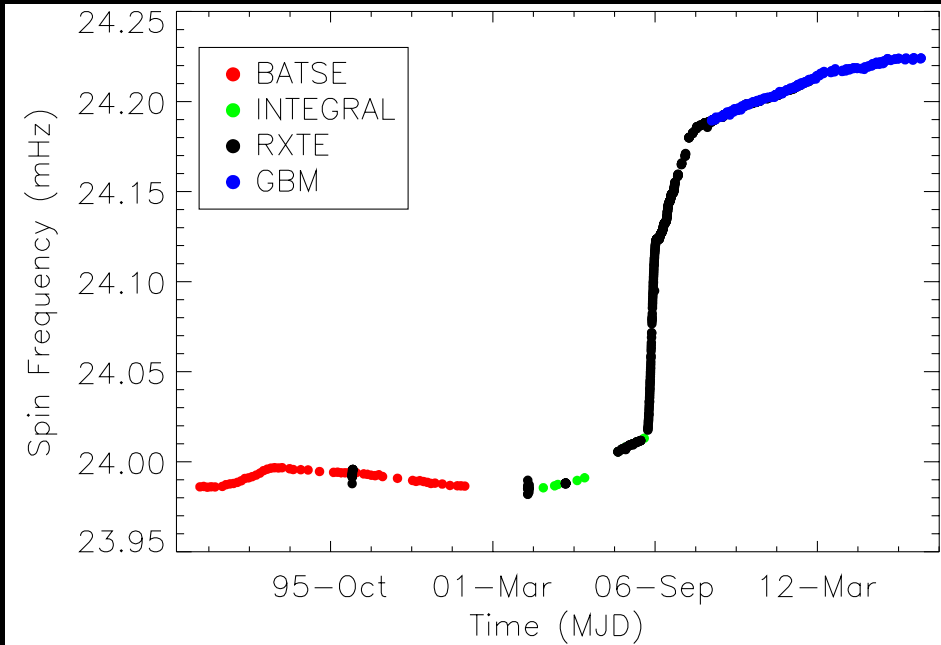
XTE J1946+274 –New Orbital Solution



- Discovered with RXTE in 1998
- 15.8 s pulsations with BATSE
- Active 1998-2001, 2010-11
- GBM (red) – spin periods, RXTE (green), Swift/BAT (grey) – fluxes
- 2-3 outbursts per orbit
- GBM data crucial to orbit determination

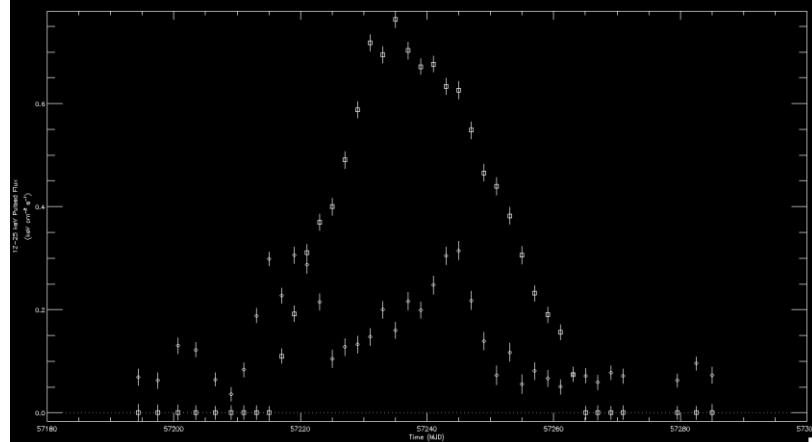
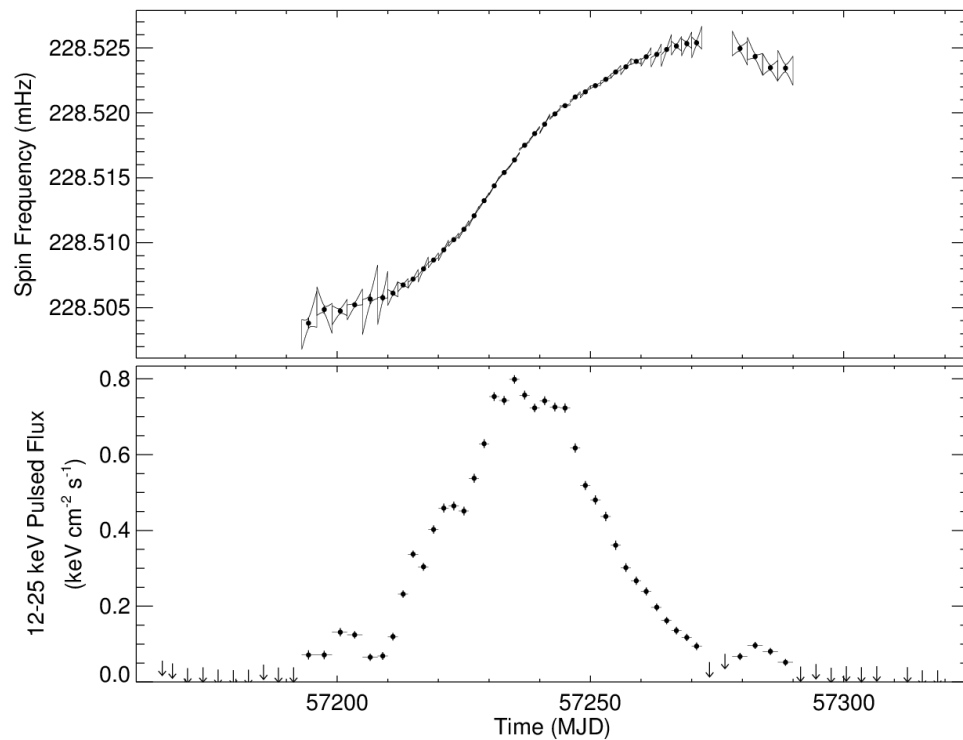
Parameter	Disk	Wind
axsini [lt-s]	$471.2^{+2.6}_{-4.3}$	$471.1^{+2.7}_{-2.8}$
Porb [d]	172.7 ± 0.6	171.4 ± 0.4
τ [d]	$55514.8^{+0.8}_{-1.1}$	$55515.5^{+0.8}_{-0.7}$
eccentricity	0.246 ± 0.009	0.266 ± 0.007
ω ($^\circ$)	$-87.4^{+1.5}_{-1.7}$	$-87.1^{+1.2}_{-1.0}$

EXO 2030+375 Long Term Behavior



V0332+53

V 0332+53



Summary and Conclusions

The full sky coverage of GBM enables long term monitoring of the brighter accreting pulsars allowing:

- Precise measurements of spin frequencies and orbital parameters (e.g. XTE J1946+274)
- Study of spin-up or spin-down rates and hence the flow of angular momentum
- Detection and study of new transient sources or new outbursts of known transients.
- Tracking of QPOs throughout giant outbursts
- Observations of unexpected outburst behaviors

GBM Pulsar Project

<http://gammaray.nsstc.nasa.gov/gbm/science/pulsars/>

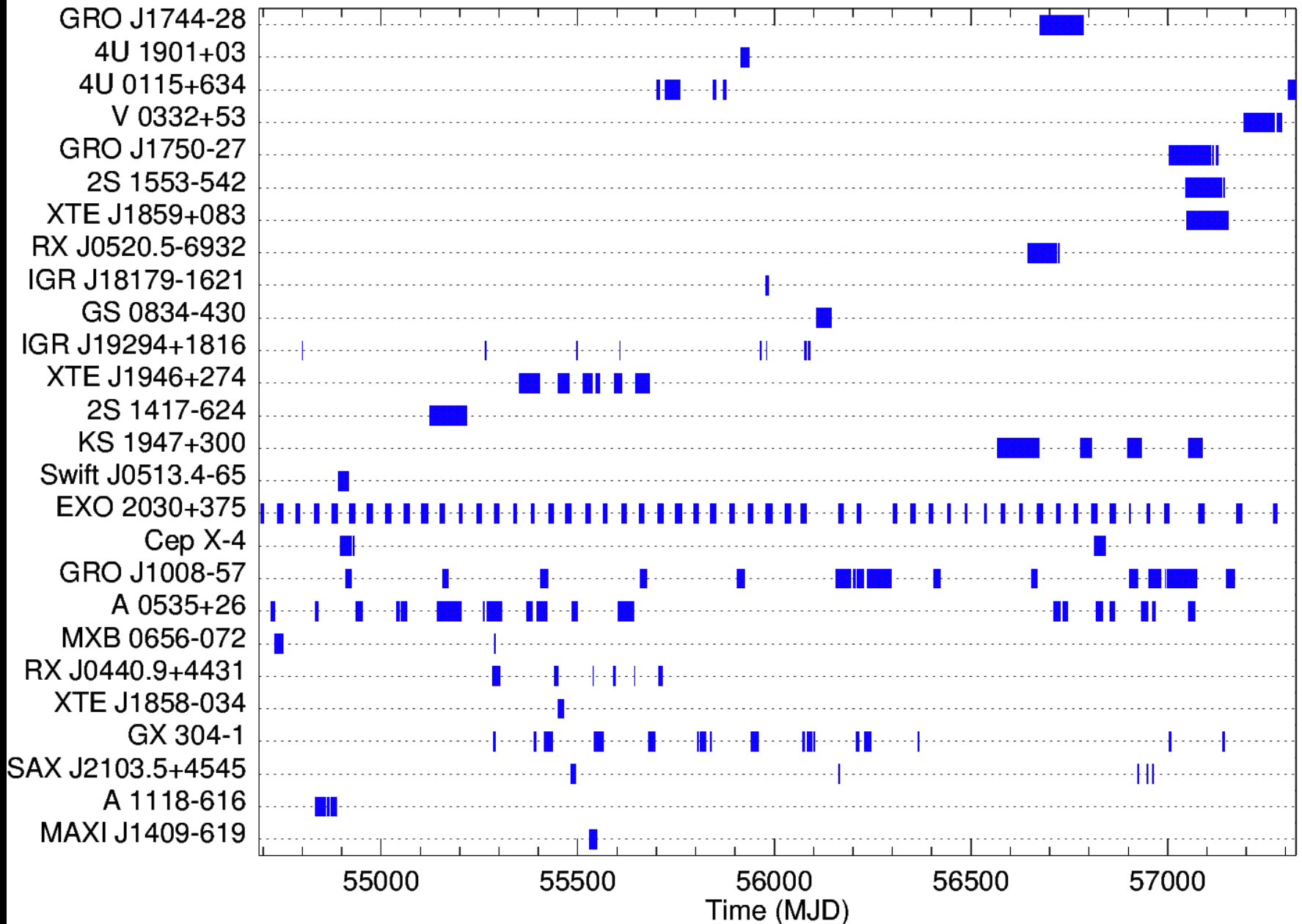
GBM Earth Occultation Project

<http://heastro.phys.lsu.edu/gbm>

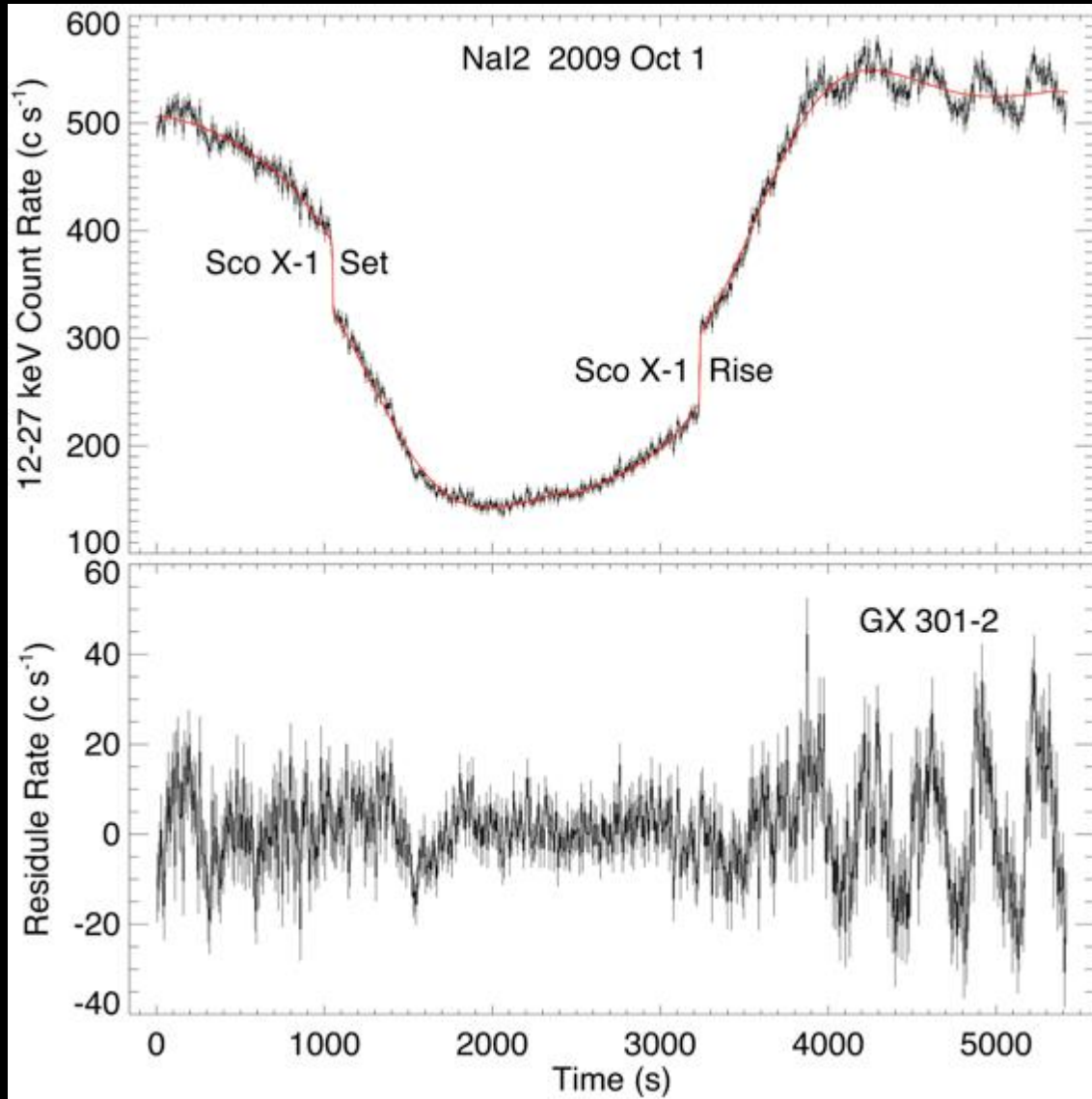
Many Thanks to the GBM Pulsar Team!

- C.A. Wilson-Hodge (PI), Mark H. Finger, E. Beklen, P.N. Bhat, D. Buckley, A. Camero-Arranz, M.J. Coe, V. Connaughton, P. Jenke, G. Kanbach, I. Negueruela, W.S. Paciesas

<http://gammaray.nsstc.nasa.gov/gbm/science/pulsars>



Background Subtraction



The rates in each channel of the 12 NaI detectors are fit with a model with the following components:

- Models for bright sources.
 - A stiff empirical model that contains the low-frequency component of the remaining rates.
- The fits are made independently for each channel and subtracted from the rates.